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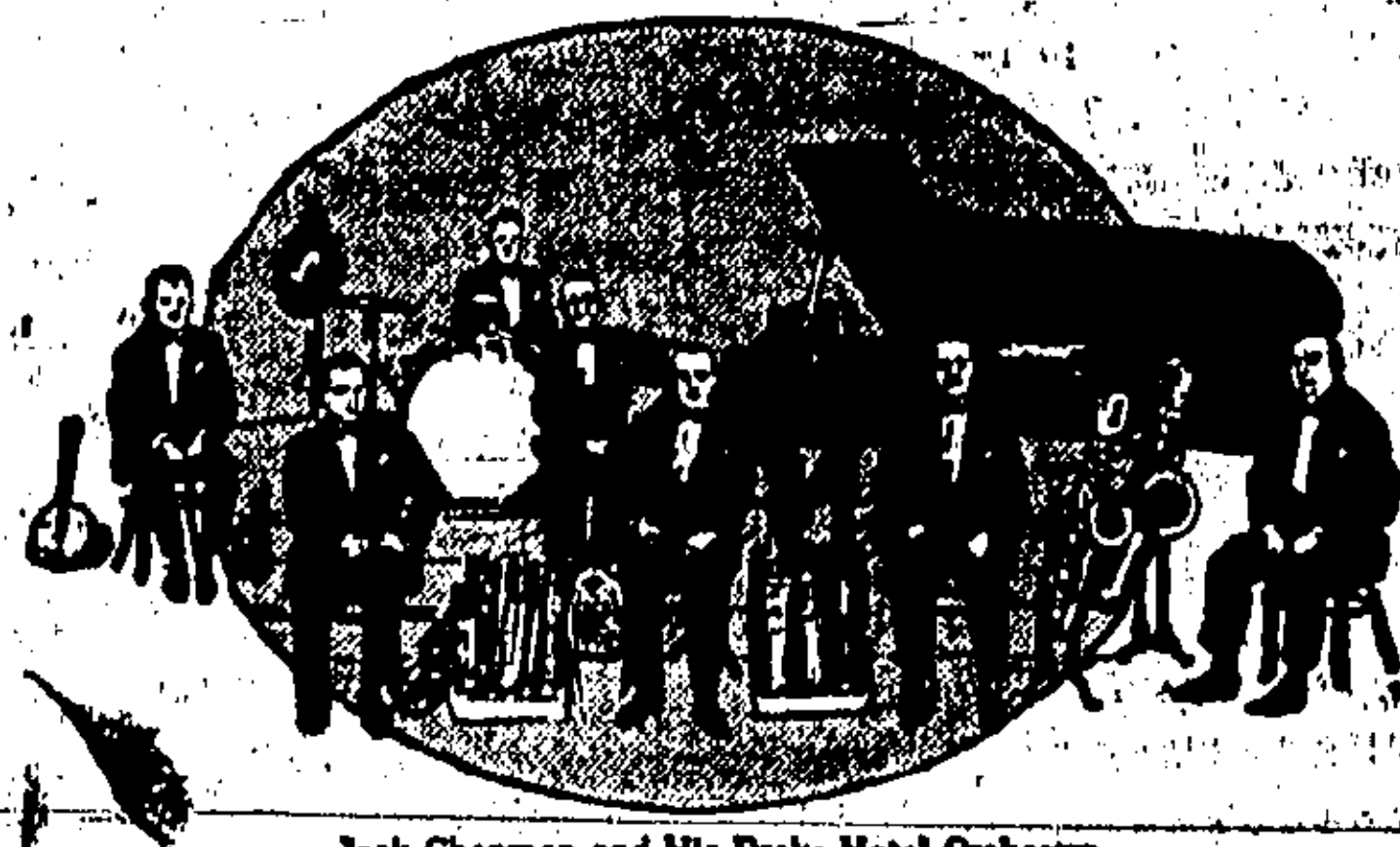
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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924.

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AMERICAN WORLD FLEETS GREENLAND REACHED IN SAFETY. ANXIETY REGARDING LOCATELLI IS RACE INTENSE?

REYKJAVIK, August 21.
The American world-fleet Squadron leader
Lieutenant, Smith, Lieutenant Nelson and Lieuten-
ant Locatelli, the Italian aviator, left here for Green-
land to-day in splendid weather.

Lieutenant Smith left at 7 a.m. and Lieutenant
Nelson at 7.10 a.m. and Lieutenant Locatelli at
7.21 a.m.

When they passed the Lofoten warship
U.S.N. "Richmond," eighty minutes later, Locatelli
was 5 miles ahead.

AMERICANS REACH GREENLAND.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 21.
A wireless message from Fredericton, Green-
land, reports the arrival of the American fleet
Smith and Nelson. They reached there in the
evening.

The message does not mention the Italian
aviator, Lieutenant Locatelli.

LONDON CONFERENCE M. HERRIOT MAKES STATEMENT

PARIS, August 21.
The Chamber of Deputies was packed when
M. Herriot, the French Premier, made his state-
ment on the London Conference.

He said the Conference was only the first stage
towards real peace. The Agreement marked the
beginning of a new era of the undiminished
guarantee and security ensured to France by the
Treaty of Versailles. The consequences would be
grave if the Agreement was repudiated. A policy of
isolated action was to be preferred to a policy of
the Ruhr dominated by negotiations. Though he
refused to allow the Ruhr to be included in the
conference, it was impossible for him to eliminate
the problem. All the more because he had the
strongest reasons for thinking that if France re-
mained in the Ruhr she would remain absolutely
alone.

It was a choice between the re-establishment of
the inter-allied entente and the maintenance of
isolated action. The French Government neglected
no opportunity to bring up the question of inter-
allied debts, but it was impossible to join the dis-
cussion of debts to the execution of the Dawes
plan. Debts and the question of security would be
discussed at a special conference later, but he had
obtained consent that the evacuation of the Cologne
zone would not be contemplated until Germany
had satisfied her Treaty obligations, including dis-
armament. The Conference reached a deadlock
on July 26 and its failure did not seem impos-
sible. He claimed France had saved the Con-
ference by proposing arbitration as a solution.

STORMY SCENES.

M. Herriot's speech was applauded by the
Left, but received with laughter and protests by the
Right.

Noisy interruptions by the Communists, who
subsequently made a violent demonstration on the
question of amnesty, compelled the President to
suspend the sitting.

M. Herriot strongly opposed the motion of
M. Bokanowski to adjourn the discussion until the
committee had reported on the plans. The motion
was rejected by 320/209. The Communist motion
was rejected by 359/26.

BERLIN AND DAWES REPORT

BERLIN, August 21.

The Federal Council has adopted all Bills for
carrying out the Dawes Report.

The Representative for Mecklenburg-Strelitz
voted against the Bills; the Representative for
Thuringia abstained from voting. The Railway
Bill, involving a change in the Constitution, was
adopted by the requisite two-thirds majority. The
Representatives of Bavaria, Thuringia, Wurtemberg
and Mecklenburg-Strelitz abstained from voting.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DUTCH DELEGATE APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Service.)

THE HAGUE, August 21.
Count Van Lynden van Sandenburg has been
appointed Netherlands delegate to the Assembly
of the League of Nations. The Assembly meets at
Geneva.

"ASUKA MARU"

BUILT IN GLASGOW.

On July 2, there was launched
from the shipbuilding yard of
Messrs David & William Henderson
at Govan, Glasgow, the "Asuka Maru," a
twin-screw motor vessel which
they have built for the Nippon
Yasen Kaisha of Tokyo. This
addition to the large fleet of
vessels owned by this company in
Japan, which is now 7,400 tons and a
deadweight cargo capacity of

AFGHAN 'PRETENDER' GHILZAI TRIBE UNDER ARMS.

ALTEKUR PASS CAPTURED.

BOLSHEVIKS BLAME BRITISH.

(Reuter's Service.)

LOHIST, August 21.

Reuter's Agency reports that the Ghilzai tribe,
an Afghan clan on the high plateau in the
Hindu Kush, has been captured by the British
under a Pretender, the Afghan throne, operating
from Kabul, to the West of the Kurram Valley in
the North-West Frontier Province.

The Pretender is a minor
tribe leader named Alimullah Khan.

Alimullah Khan is returning to Kabul.

BOLSHEVIKS 'PROPAGANDA.'

The Russian newspapers for the past
month have been full of anti-British propaganda.
This asserts that British agents fomented the
insurrection in Afghanistan.

According to a message from Riga, the
Soviet official organ, appeal to British
agents for support against "British Oriental
Aggression."

The "Izvestia" alleges that the insurrection in
Afghanistan is a blow directed against the Soviet
Government. Amanullah Khan, the reigning Amir, the third
son of Amir Habibullah Khan by his principal wife,
Ulviya Hazrat, was born on June 1, 1892, and succeeded
on the assassination of his father, February 20,
1919. A son and heir was born to the Amir on
June 5, 1921. The Amir has five brothers—
Hayatullah Khan (born October 20, 1888), Hayatullah
Khan (born December 20, 1888), Habibullah Khan
(born October 4, 1895), Asadullah Khan (born May 23,
1916), and Obeidullah Khan (born November 18, 1915).
The Amir's sisters are—Aminullah Khan (born
October 12, 1885), Muhammad Umar Khan (born
September 16, 1890), and Ghulam Ali Khan (born
September 2, 1890).

The government of Afghanistan is monarchical
under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with
his own character, skill, and fortune. The dominions
are politically divided into the four provinces of
Kabul, Kandahar, Herat and Kandahar. Kandahar
being now under British control. "Bek" provinces are
under a hakim or governor (called Naibul-Hukmah),
under whom subordinate officials dispense justice
and collect taxes. Spoilation, exaction and con-
fiscation are not infrequent.

CRICKET AT HOME

AFRICANS SET HARD TASK.

RAIN INTERFERES YESTERDAY.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 21.

At Norwich, in the match between the Minor
Counties and the South Africans, the former scored
146 and the latter 149 in the first innings.

For the visitors, Pegler took 5 wickets for 46
runs; for the home side, Meyer claimed six victims
for 60.

The weather was showery, but the wicket play-
ed well to-day when play was resumed, the South
Africans having lost 9 wickets overnight for 103
runs. Their total reached 149.

The Minor Counties completed 272 in the second
innings. Titchmarsh scored 30 and Chapman 68.
When stumps were drawn, owing to rain, the South
Africans had scored 66 runs for the loss of one
wicket.

RUM RUNNERS

SEIZURE OFF SAVANNAH.

VESSEL'S REGISTRY SUSPECTED.

(Reuter's American Service.)

SAVANNAH, August 21.

Coast guards have seized the turbine-driven
schooner "Charles Heyde." The vessel is carrying
5,000 quarts of spirits and a large quantity of
cigars and beer. The seizure took place outside
the international limits.

Enquiries have been begun as to the legality of
the vessel's registry, which is allegedly Nassau
(Capital of the Bahamas). It is stated that if the
British registry is found to be authentic, the vessel
will be released.

QUIET IN SUDAN

FRESH DEMONSTRATIONS CANCELLED.

(Reuter's Service.)

CAIRO, August 21.

All is quiet in the Sudan. The demonstrations
arranged on a country-wide scale for to-morrow
have been cancelled by the organisers.

"Jaeger"
Pure Wool
SWEATERS
Plain white in two useful
weights \$12.50 \$16.50
Made in new style which
does away with unneeded
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SOUND BARGAINS
GENTS' WHITE LAWN
HANDKERCHIEFS
\$2.50 Dozen

JUDGE STORE CASE

WIDOW SUES RICH

The jury in the King's Bench division stopped the case in view of the fact that the defendant, Frances Mendham, a young American widow of the Hotel Majestic, Grosvenor-gardens, 8, Grosvenor-street, W., a son of the late John B. Lebandy, the multimillionaire French-sugar refiner, had alleged breach of promise.

...without any evidence
...being called for the defense
...jury returned a verdict for
...bandy.
Mrs. Mendham, a tall, pre-
man dressed in black, said
evidence that her maiden name
...wright. In November 19

When she was 18, she eloped with her school friend, Robert Curtis, of New York, whom she divorced in 1909. She began to have a successful career as a singer, and in 1910, she was contracted for public singing in Paris.

In February, 1912, she married in the United States, Mr. Maurice Lebaudy, who had adopted her as a stepdaughter, and who was a French millionaire. The following November, she and her husband sailed for France. When Lebaudy died, she was inherited his fortune. She was married to Mr. Lebaudy in Paris.

16. He appeared very interested in her musical studies and said he would help her. From October 1916 for 16 months, M. Liebudy she said

1918 she thought of returning to the United States but entreated him to go, to give up her intention of a career and to marry him.

in hospital for a time—and returning to Paris in 1920 for what her letters, which she left at the hotel, were missing. She shuddered, advised her to take them, said it would stir up public opinion. Lord Hawtrey: Were some of those letters love-letters?—Yes. Mrs. Mendham added that she had begun to write them in 1914, and she allowed her about 12 a day a month (about £400). She gave it to her in cash. She said she had not saved it. In 1923, he said they were married in London before the end of the year. He suggested she should go there alone for the time for the wedding.

Cross-examined by Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, K.C., (for the defendant): "In this action you are claiming £20,000 as special damages, £5,000 in respect of the loss of your singing career, and £15,000 in respect of the loss of your position as a prima donna."

respect of your having given
claim under your late husba
[?]—Yes.
I suggest to you that your cl
a tissue of falsehoods, and
your husband's estate
sident.—It is not true.
Have you ever sung in public
have never sung in public
ceived a penny from singing.
Can you produce a piece
Jewellery M. Lebaudy ever

ly—never gave me a thing.
He never gave you a cheque.
He never gave you an engagement ring.

Mrs. Mendham agreed.
Lord Howart to Mrs. Mendenhall:—If I have you \$250,000 every seven years, would he give you \$60,000 for my "live expenses," to pay for my music, my books, my travelling?

Sir Edward:—I suggest that I brought this action against him abundantly in the hope that he would give you some money out of his influence; sooner than fight it?—Certainly not.

Mr. Melnudy is going to say I never wrote you a love letter in my life—and all those love letters I spoke of have been lost?—You ever go to the register office and find out about the wretched—No.

After the jury had given the verdict Lord Hewart said: "I now have to consider whether this is not a case in which I should send papers to the Press."

A verdict of Death by
 starvation, brought about by
 a luncheon that was painful
 to swallow, was returned
 inquest at West Ham on Mon-
 day. Greediness of London
 aristocracy. A doctor asked that
 several cases on record
 death from starvation due to
 extravagance.

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 "The girl you love"
 in a picture you'll remember
 every night of it
 (The Charming Comedienne)

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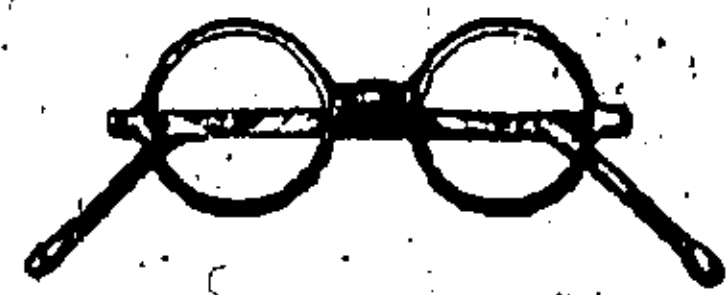
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BIRTH.

WATSON.—On August 16, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Watson, a son.

DEATHS.

LEAMAN.—On August 15, at the Hospital, Kiu-kiang, Harry Leaman, Second Engineer, China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.'s str. "Hsin-fung," aged 69 years.

McMULLAN.—On August 16, at Chefoo, North China, after a long illness, Eliza McMullan, widow of the late James McMullan.

McBAIN.—On August 16, at Weihaiwei, Cecil Marie McBain, beloved wife of R. S. F. McBain, in her 55th year.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924.

SLEEPER AWAKES.

Yesterday we showed, as we think, the absurdity of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's charge that certain foreigners have been directing an

Moreover, as their aim is to protect their own interests it is to be supposed that they might easily find themselves in open conflict with a Government that harried them too much and might even find it necessary to seek the overthrow of that Government. Whether these facts justify describing the Volunteers as Fascists is a point not worth worrying about, for although they have some things in common with Italy's black-shirt army, they lack others, such as the allegiance to a Mussolini bent upon dominating the government; and, anyway, it is not so much the designation or the internal organization that counts but the fact that the Volunteers are now, as we have said, a very strong factor in Canton politics. Hitherto the complaint has always been that China has lacked any public opinion strong enough to check leaders who place personal ambition above the country's welfare. The Volunteers may not represent full public opinion, but they do at least stand for a large, for a thinking section. Moreover, as far as they represent public opinion they represent it armed!

Heads.

Recently a professor from Shanghai used Hongkong as his centre for making studies of the heads of Southern Chinese, quite a lot of his data being obtained from measurements of prisoners in Hongkong Gaol. More interesting to Britons than the result of such investigations are the findings of anthropological and other experts who are continually accumulating data on which to base their theories as to what inter-mixture of race the present inhabitants of the Isle of Britain owe any distinctive features they may possess. The latest to write on such matters in the Home periodicals is Professor H. J. Fleure (author of "Races of England and Wales") and although the sum total of his investigations in regard to Britain appears to be contained in his observation that "we have Mediterranean and Nordic elements but for the most part we have become neither fully the one nor fully the other," his account of the evolution of the "tall, fair, long-headed Nord" and the "little dark long-headed of the South" is full of interest. Dealing with racial characteristics, Professor Fleure says that only sometimes are they seriously blurred by crossing and that more often they may be merely suppressed for a time to reappear later when some fresh cross brings in another infiltration of the same inheritance. Although we are, as he has it, such "patchworks" of our ancestors, he admits that but diverse inheritances cannot have been diverse from the very beginning. "The common origin of mankind from what must have been, broadly, one source is almost beyond dispute," he states. How then, he asks, has nature brought such divergences into being as we find between Hottentot, Viking and Chinese? Did we, for some reason, have a grand period of race manufacture long ago, and are we only new combinations of old patchworks, generation after generation, now? Although the Professor traces certain revolutions of life which may doubtless have had a considerable effect on race characteristics, he does not pretend to have solved the riddles he expounds, in the questions we have quoted. If by the knowledge he has on such subjects, he admits himself beaten by them far be in from us to attempt to answer them for him!

Another War Scare.
As if the Chinese Republic had not already had her fill of fighting, categorical reports of war impending between Chekiang and Fukien have reached Shanghai. Marshal Wu Pei-fu, hailed as the Saviour of China, a few years ago, is said to be the chief instigator. It will be remembered that last year there was great alarm over the possibility of war between Kiangsu and Chekiang. Forces of public opinion compelled the two Tsuchins involved, Chi Hsih-yuan of Nanking and Lu Yung-hsiang of Hangchow, to sign an agreement of peace. At that time Wu Pei-fu had his hands full in Szechuan and could take no active part in the quarrel, although he is an antagonist of Lu Yung-hsiang.

Not long ago two generals in Fukien, opponents of Wu Pei-fu, Tang Ching-ping and Yang Hua-shao by name, were defeated and took refuge in southern Chekiang. General Tsang is said to have 1,500 troops and General Yang 4,000. Marshal Wu, it appears, called upon Lu Yung-hsiang, of Che-

kiang, to join the two generals out. Lu refused to comply; as a result, Wu Pei-fu ordered General Haun Chuan-fang, his lieutenant in Fukien, to invade Chekiang. General Haun, according to report, is now concentrating troops at three points on the Chekiang border—Fucheng, Sungan, and Yenping. Chi Hsih-yuan, of Nanking, is said not to be concerned with General Haun's action. At the same time, he has moved his big guns from Pengpu (in Anhui) to Nanking! To add further colour to the rumour, it is stated that, if necessary, General Wu Pei-fu himself will join in the attack on Chekiang in which case he will have the assistance of the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, who incidentally has expressed a desire to become Tsuchin of Chekiang. If the foregoing reports, which have reached the "N.C. Daily News" from a "usually well-informed source," should prove correct, quite a respectable fight may be staged before the winter sets in, and the "close season" starts up North.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised
in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

August 22.—Coronet Theatre; "To Have and to Hold."
August 22.—The Star Theatre; "Riders Up."
August 22.—World Theatre; "The Studio Girl."
August 22.—Queen's Theatre; "The Grandson."
August 25-27.—Star Theatre, concert by the celebrated Polish violinist M. Premyslav, soloist.
August 23.—At V.R.C. Local Champions v. Japanese Olympic swimmers, 9 p.m.
August 30.—V.R.C. fourth night swimming fête, 9 p.m.
August 23.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Room, sporting guns, etc., noon.
August 25.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Rooms, miscellaneous goods, noon.
August 28.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Rooms, valuable building land, 9 p.m.
September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.
October 3.—Second meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.
October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road Central, noon.
August 25.—Hongkong Cricket League meeting, at Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion, 5.15 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"To Have and to Hold" the big adventure film is still arousing keen interest in the Coronet Theatre. Staged in the time of James I, it unfolds some very colourful scenes, both in England and the new Colony of Virginia. Thrilling incidents abound.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday, Mr. Pryor appeared to prosecute two women for assaulting a third, and inflicting serious injuries. It was stated that complainant was in that condition when greater damage could be done internally than externally. Any intellectual damages? asked his Worship, as he remanded the case.

Music lovers are requested to note the dates of the two concerts M. Leopold Premyslav, the celebrated Polish violinist, is giving in the Star Theatre next week under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. These dates are Tuesday and Wednesday, August 26, and 27 respectively. Booking is now open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., and at the Star Theatre.

The Golden Water Well in the compound of the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, is reported to be drying up for the first time since the establishment of the old Edo castle on that site. Dr. Fujiwara of the Weather Bureau investigated the matter, but is unable to explain the phenomenon. He says it may be the result of a change in the soil or of the September earthquake, or may be a sinister foreboding. The water in the well is colder than that in any other in Tokyo, so cold that one cannot keep his hand in it for more than a minute. During the severest droughts of the past, there has always been water in the Golden Water Well.

W. R. C.

SWIMMING CONTESTS.

OUR JAPANESE VISITORS.

There should be some excellent swimming witnessed at the Victoria Recreation Club tomorrow night when the swimmers who represented Japan at the Olympic at Paris engage in friendly rivalry with members of the local club. It will be remembered that the Japanese carried all before them when they met our swimmers during a break in their voyage outward, but since then the Hongkong men have had the opportunity of getting into better form and D. Lyons' recent excellent time for the 100 yards has given rise to hopes that the Hongkong men may run the international swimmers very close in this event. The time taken by T. Ishida (the winner) at the Spring meeting was 52.35. Lyons has since done it in 58.35. The races will commence at nine o'clock and other swimming events and an exhibition of diving will be on the programme.

The 50 yards will be the first race. K. Onoda and K. Takahashi will represent the Japanese team and J. Johnstone and G. Razavet the V.R.C.

The 100 yards will follow. A Boys' two lengths breast stroke race, K. Onoda, T. Saito, and T. Ishida will represent the visitors and the V.R.C. team will be chosen from D. Lyons, B. Rasmussen, E. Noronha, and G. Razavet.

A ladies two lengths handicap race and an exhibition of fancy diving by N. Duck will take place before the interval, after which the members' two lengths handicap will take place.

The 200 yards will follow, the V.R.C. being represented by D. Lyons, C. J. Cooke and G. Razavet. D. Laing has not yet sufficiently recovered from his accident to swim, although he is up and about.

The V.R.C. representatives in the team race will be selected from D. Lyons, J. Johnstone, G. Razavet, B. Rasmussen, E. Noronha, C. J. Cooke, A. E. Botelho and B. Assumpcao.

INTERPORT AQUATICS.

As we have already reported, the Victoria Recreation Club are making arrangements for annual aquatics to be held in October and have extended invitations to Shanghai and Singapore on behalf of the swimmers of the Colony.

Mr. R. C. Mitchell, hon. secretary of the Club, has since received a letter from the Shanghai International Swimming Club stating that the latter has been forwarded to the Shanghai Swimming Association which is the governing body. The International Club had decided to do all they can to help.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One case (British) of enteric and one case (Chinese) of meningitis appear in the M. O. H. returns for yesterday.

At the Marine Court this morning, the owner of a passenger boat was charged with carrying 15 persons in excess of his licence. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$15.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Reuter learns that replies have now been received from all the Dominions except Newfoundland with reference to the continuance of the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1925. They are unanimously opposed thereto mainly on the ground of the expense of maintaining staffs and renewing exhibits, etc.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. C. V. Mark, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLeod, Capt. F. Kane, Dr. C. A. Patrick, and Mr. F. J. Gill were among the passengers who left by the "Mishima Maru."

On arrival at Marseilles, Major Pelletier, D.O.S., met with an enthusiastic reception from the cheering crowds. At night he was tendered a banquet by the Municipality, says Reuter in a message received yesterday.

Lieut. Colonel G. K. Hall Brutton returned from Shanghai by the "President Grant." Other passengers included Rev. R. A. Lane, Commander and Mrs. B. S. Bullard, Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Coates, Brigadier and Mrs. Campbell King, Rev. B. Premyslav, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. G. Kohnke.

FLOOD RELIEF.

CONCERT ON SUNDAY.

UNIQUE PERFORMANCE.

The Chinese Amateur Musical Association of Hongkong will give a concert at the New Theatre, Kau U Pong on Sunday next, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of raising funds for Flood Relief.

A lengthy and varied programme has been arranged, and it is reported that the items will consist of selections from Chinese and Western Music played on Chinese musical instruments and vice versa, and will be unique in the musical history of the Colony.

The clerical staff of the Imports and Exports Office has also organized a troupe of comedians to play at the Bazaar to be held at West Point from August 30 to September 5. The sole object of this organisation is for the benefit of the Flood Sufferers; all the proceeds will be wholly devoted to the Flood Relief Fund.

This is the first occasion that such an organisation has ever been formed by the clerical staff of a Government Department, and it has several features of unusual interest that should attract the attention of the public.

Firstly, all the comedians are members of the clerical staff of the Department, some of them claim to be equal to the renowned stars in the theatrical world!

Secondly, only the most notable dramas have been selected for their play.

Thirdly, the paintings, depicting the scenes of the acts are being shown for the first time in Hongkong.

In view of these exclusive features this effort should rank among the foremost comedian efforts staged in this Colony. Moreover, the money thus spent will go towards the promotion of humanity.

Bookings can be made now at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and at the Tung Wah Hospital. Prices are: Special Class \$10 upwards; First Class \$10; Second Class \$5.

Bazaar in Aid.

Mr. Young Hee writes:—I am directed by the Flood Relief Committee to inform you that the Chinese Community of Hongkong are holding a monster Bazaar for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the distress caused by the disastrous floods in the neighbouring Province of Kwongtung.

The proprietors of the International Restaurant at West Point have kindly consented to place their new building at the corner of Queen's Road West and Hill Street, a huge 5-storied building, at the disposal of the Flood Relief Committee for that purpose.

The Tung Wah Hospital Board, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and The Confucian Society and numerous other public bodies and associations have all offered them assistance and support in promoting the success of the scheme.

It is the Committee's intention to open the Bazaar on the 30 August and to continue the same for 7 days and 7 nights.

I am directed by the Committee to request you to be good enough to assist in voicing through your valuable column and to appeal to the General Public for donations or gifts for sale in the bazaar, which donations or gifts may be sent to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at No. 64-65 Connaught Road Central.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, The Tung Wah Hospital, The Wing On Company, The Sun Company, The Sincere Company and the Confucian Society have kindly consented to receive and forward charge of all donations and gifts which may be generously donated or made.

ASSAULT.

SIX WEEKS' JAIL.

Chow Wah, of no occupation, was charged at the Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindell, this morning with soliciting at 8.30 p.m. on August 10 at Praya East, from Mr. R. P. Chinote, clerk, living at No. 2 Anton Street, whilst he was strolling along the praya. There was a second count of throwing handfuls of mud and stones at complainant in company of others. Defendant was convicted of assault and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

GOLF.

SUMMER MEETING.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The "China Mail" is informed by Col. E. D. Matthews, Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, that the summer meeting has again been postponed. Owing to the state of the course, the Happy Valley, the contest, which should have commenced on Monday, August 25, has been postponed until August 30 and 31.

EFREM ZIMBALIST.

HONGKONG CLIMATE IS VERY TRYING.

FAMOUS VIOLINIST HERE.

A "China Mail" representative called this morning on Efrem Zimbalist, the famous Russian violinist who arrived here yesterday by the "President Grant" and is leaving for Java tomorrow morning. He found the famous Russian violinist suffering somewhat from the heat, but full of praise for what he termed "your beautiful island."

Mr. Zimbalist talks English well. I went up the hill, the mountain, the "Peak," our representative queried. "Ah, that is it, the big mountains where one can get such a magnificent view; the whole of the harbour was lit up and it was glorious sight. The walk round was very enjoyable, but I am afraid I do not like your climate. Just look at this" (pointing to his dressing gown which showed signs of contact with a perspiring body); "it is impossible to keep dry even when one does nothing. Is it often like this?"

Our representative had to admit that it was often worse. "I hope it is not like this when I come here to give my recitals," continued Zimbalist. "for I do not think I could give of my best."

"And when do you hope to be here?" "It all depends on what I do after fulfilling my engagements at Java. If the heat is not too much for me, I may go on to India before coming back but in any case I shall be here in the winter. You do have a winter here?" queried Zimbalist in tones of anxiety.

Our representative hastened to reassure him on this point and asked how it was that Hongkong was being passed by in favour of Java.

"Please do not think that it is because I find the Dutch more responsive; they are certainly very appreciative but so also are the English both at home and away from home. No, no, it is only that I want to work backwards, so to speak."

Second Trip East.

"This is your first visit to Hongkong?" "Yes, I came on an eastern tour about two years ago but I had no time to play here. I spent some time in Japan, and gave a few recitals in Shanghai, Java, and Manila. It is because of the welcome I received in these places that I have come back so soon."

"Japan is not considered by many a good place for touring even for" (there our representative gave a howl) "world famous musicians!"

"It used not to be considered as such," replied Zimbalist, "and I must confess to a tremendous surprise when I was there last. The audiences were simply wonderful. I don't know whether it is merely because it is a new art but they are certainly taking it up with tremendous enthusiasm. They have already many excellent musicians themselves and there are a number of schools where they teach European music. I intend going back there for a short time when I come back to Hongkong and Shanghai."

Public Must Judge.

"And your playing. Do you find the climatic changes affect you at all?" "That really remains to be seen. It was winter when I was in the East before, and I think that I am game of my best then. Of course it is not for me to say how I play anywhere," added Zimbalist, "I am not a violinist who professes to be a judge of my own playing. Some violinists say they know how they play, but I do not. I give of my best and leave the public to judge."

ACTED AS A FOOL.

GIVE ME THREE MONTHS' JAIL.

F. L. J. Robinson, a middle-aged Australian, was charged in the Kuala Lumpur police court on August 13 with having a few days ago, travelled without a ticket in a train from Johore Bahru to Kuala Lumpur.

In answer to the charge the accused said "Guilty, guilty, give me three months' jail. I have made a fool of myself. I have been out of work for a month. I was working for the Singapore Harbour Board and was dismissed."

His Worship: "Why were you dismissed?" "Accused: I was told to cut out the board. I did not."

Inspector Fairchild said that the accused had a first-class ticket from Singapore to Johore Bahru. He got down at Johore Bahru, but when the train started, jumped in and came all the way to Kuala Lumpur. Not having enough money to pay his excess fare at Kuala Lumpur he tried to go on to Ipoh, but was arrested. He had borrowed money on him at Johore Bahru to take him back to Singapore, where he had friends.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$5 or one month's imprisonment.

CANTON, SITUATION.

OUTLOOK FAR FROM FAVOURABLE.

SUN'S ALLEGED PLANS.

The latest message to reach the "China Mail" from Canton indicates that the situation there is decidedly grave. The civil population is markedly antagonistic to the Government as a result of the proposed to float a note issue through the Central Bank of China, which has an office on the Bund. This may result in a "bankers lock-out".

The Volunteers are decidedly sore over the treatment they have received in regard to the arms imported on the s.s. "Hav" and a rash step now by the Government might easily lead to bloodshed.

Boats arriving here from Canton still bring a fair number of refugees, while the wealthier residents in Canton have already made plans to take refuge in the Shamen should fighting commence.

In naval quarters to-day, it was admitted that the fact of no news of fighting in Canton having reached here, was no criterion. The senior naval officer there is not expected to communicate with the Commodore unless the Shamen is in danger. A rumour was about this morning that fighting had already commenced, but up to the time of going to press, there was no confirmation.

An Alleged Offer.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Reports from places outside Canton state that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will utilize the armaments from the s.s. "Hav" to win over militarists formerly under General Lu Yung-ting, once the foremost warlord in South China but now holding little more territory than Dr. Sun. It is reported that Dr. Sun will offer General Lin Chuen-ting, a Kwangsi militiaman, \$60,000, and 600,000 rounds of ammunition, and the appointment as Tapan or director-general of the eight circuits in lower South-western Kwangtung.

The Headquarters of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps has issued a public statement denying that Mr. Hsu Chun-hau, managing-director of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, a member of the Corps, in any way used unlawful methods in getting the arms permit from the Department of War. It appears to the members of the Corps that the Kuomintang Government of Dr. Sun is trying to find all possible excuse to cover its high-handed action of first issuing a permit and then confiscating the goods upon arrival in Canton.

Since August 19, the Military and Civil Yamen in Canton have been put under extra military guard, the officials fearing that volunteers from districts outside Canton will approach Canton to offer aid to their comrades who are now having difficulty with the local authorities.

Hold Over Merchants.

The hold of the Kuomintang Government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton over the merchant class is now absolute and complete.

Since August 20, the native banks in Canton have not been allowed to transfer their specie to Shamen, and it is understood that soon Dr. Sun will issue an order instructing the Police to make a house to house visit and direct that all silver coins be deposited with the Central Bank of the Kuomintang Government. The Central Bank will, in return, give an equivalent amount of its banknotes. In this way, Dr. Sun expects to have reserve for the banknotes which so far are being refused by the public. It may be recalled that by mandate of Dr. Sun, the Central Bank was opened for business August 15 with a capital of \$10,000,000, consisting of bonds still unsubscribed for by the public, the security for the bonds being the bank itself, without any assets whatever.

Labour Support.

According to the "Yin Chiang Pao," a Kuomintang organ, the Government in Canton, in its present policy towards the Merchants' Volunteers, has the backing of the labour party, the more influential leaders of which being identical with those of the labour division of the Kuomintang Party.

In a statement by the Labour Federation of Canton, without signatures as is usually the case, the organization denounces the volunteers as representatives in thought of the imperialist capitalists. It cites alleged ill-treatment of the labourers by the volunteers recently in Chanchung, Heungshan, Shuiwei, and other cities of Kwangtung. The labourers have called upon Dr. Sun to send in his volunteers to the front. Mr. Chan Lim-pak, Commandant

GOOD WORK.

TELEPHONE FAULT LOCATED.

KOWLOON SERVICE BEING RESTORED.

The telephone service between Hongkong and Kowloon has been interrupted since 12.40 p.m. yesterday but should be fully restored this afternoon. The interruption was caused by breakdown and it is to the credit of the Telephone Co.'s staff that they located the fault within two hours of the trouble being reported. Thanks to this good work and the unceasing labour all last night the service should be fully restored this afternoon.

SHIP IN DISTRESS.

SEEKS SHELTER.

(Reuter's Service.)

TOKYO, August 22.

The Kokusai Kisen Kaisha steamer "Ryufuku Maru" is taking refuge in the Goto Islands.

EARLIER NEWS.

TOKYO, August 21.

It is reported that the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha steamer "Ryufuku Maru" is in danger of sinking off Goto Islands owing to a storm. The "Kitano Maru" is hurrying to the rescue. The "Ryufuku" was en route to Yawata from Singapore with a cargo of ore.

TYPHOONS.

MANILA WARNINGS.

Though local storm signals have been down for two days, the typhoon season is not over yet and other places are experiencing rough weather.

This morning the American Consul-General received two messages from Manila.

The first one reads: "Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon. Direction unknown."

The second message reports: "Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant. Moving W.N.W."

A private Bill in the House of Commons makes it a corrupt practice for an M.P. to give directly or indirectly, by himself, his wife, or agent, any sum, subscription, or gift in kind to any person or body of persons resident in his division.

The Committee for privileges of the House of Lords, in the claim of Mr. Henry Fitzwalter Plumtree, of Goodstone Park, Canterbury, to be Lord Fitzwalter, or senior co-heir to the barony, decided to report to the King in favour of Mr. Plumtree.

of the Canton Merchants Volunteers. Since August 13, no meeting has been held by the merchants in Canton without the presence of a government agent, an act driving the leading business men of Canton to the districts. To check their activities also, the district magistrates of the several places under Dr. Sun's influence have been ordered to watch their movements.

Chan Lim-pak's Denial.

Mr. Chan Lim-pak, Commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, when communicated with regarding the charge of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that he was intriguing to overthrow his Government in Canton, became Governor himself, and cancel the independence of Kwangtung in favour of the North, as suggested by General Wu Pei-fu, with whom Dr. Sun has been accusing Mr. Chan of maintaining a connection, strongly denied the insinuation.

Mr. Chan Lim-pak said he was a business man pure and simple and never had dreamed of going into politics. That he has many business connections of importance in South China is well-known among Chinese and foreign circles. Mr. Chan has been mentioned more than once in Canton for the office of Civil Governor, but he himself had never entertained the idea, as his business is too valuable to give up. Moreover, according to himself, he is marked out as good only for a business, as he likes commercial enterprises more than anything else.

Mr. Chan Lim-pak has taken a leading part in the merchants' volunteer movement simply because of the fact that its object and purpose is for self-protection among the business community, and local defence against outside interference. As Mr. Chan is a leading business man, having been engaged in banking, silk, mining, shipping, and other lines for the last 20 years, and has many interests to protect, naturally he would take an important part in the volunteer movement.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

INDIAN MURDER TRIAL.

CLOSING COURT SCENES.

After proceedings lasting the greater part of five days, during which there have been many sordid disclosures, the trial at the Criminal Sessions of Chan Din, the Indian chauffeur, charged with the murder of his wife is drawing to a close.

Evidence for the defence, concluded this morning and this afternoon His Lordship (Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz), the jury, barristers and witnesses concerned, will view the spot where the attack occurred. They will then return to the court and the addresses for and against the prisoner will be made. These will in all probability finish this afternoon. The jury will then consider their verdict.

Prisoner Cross-Examined.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Attorney-General, concluded his cross-examination of the prisoner in the box. Prisoner still maintained that he had bought the chopper as a protection against Indians who had attacked him. He kept it in the car wrapped in a piece of cloth. He did not take this cloth with him when he cut his wife.

Mr. Kemp: You have heard Mr. Arnold say that you told him you were going to chop your wife. Prisoner: I have been in China 17 years and have never experienced a European telling lies except Mr. Arnold. If I had told him that, he should have taken notice.

Cross-examined as to why, if his story regarding his wife and Sandhi Khan was true, they should not have gone to Sandhi Khan's quarters, prisoner said that he might have been seen by other Indians who would have taken notice.

In answer to further questions, prisoner said that he only attacked his wife on the one occasion. He did not return and strike her again after his pursuit of Sandhi Khan.

Prisoner caused some amusement when pressed by Mr. Kemp to give an idea as to the width of a ditch which he said he crossed to get to the two. "I can't say," said prisoner. Take me there and I will show you.

Visit To Cinema.

The next witness was another Indian chauffeur who said that he saw prisoner's wife and Sandhi Khan going in to a picture theatre at Wanchai together on the evening of May 19.

Another Indian chauffeur called by the defence said that he saw Sandhi Khan outside the City Hall on May 21. Sandhi Khan told him that he had been keeping the prisoner's wife secretly and that he intended now to keep her openly.

The last two witnesses, before the adjournment, were Indians who deposed to seeing prisoner outside the City Hall shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th (the time when prisoner said he had returned from dropping his wife near the Sailors' Home). Both said that he was drinking beer.

This concluded the evidence and there was an adjournment for a visit to be paid to the alleged scene of the murder.

COVENT GARDEN.

PORTERS ON STRIKE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 21.

The strike of the porters at Covent Garden for an increase of wages, which has been in progress this week, is becoming worse. The Transport Workers' Union has instructed the dockers not to handle supplies intended for Covent Garden with the result that many thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables are held up at the docks in London and other ports. The Covent Garden employers' ground men struck without warning and refused an invitation to visit the Ministry of Labour with a view of conciliation. They also declined the suggestion of Mr. Bevin, the men's leader, for a meeting under an independent chairman.

LATER.

RAILWAYS MAY JOIN.

The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen have decided to co-operate, if necessary, with the Transport Workers Union by stopping the cross Channel supply of fruit and vegetables for Covent Garden Market.

Miss Zeitz Hills, who on July 10 made her fourth attempt to swim across the Channel, was taken out of the water after five hours swimming, having covered seven miles. The sea got into the special rubber coat she wore.

In a R.S.C.A. prosecution the L. and N.E. Railway Co. were fined £200 and 27 s. 6d. costs for allowing a train to be over-crowded with passengers to be over-crowded. A truck between Leamington and Walsby, and Darlington.

WAR RUMOURS.

CHEKIANG PLANS NOW DISCOUNTED.

(Reuter's Service.)

PEKING, August 14.

In spite of reports from various sources indicating an increased military activity, there was a tendency in foreign circles to-day to discount the current rumours that Chekiang is likely to be invaded at any moment by combined forces from Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui and Fukien. From what is believed to be an anti-Chiang source it is announced that on August 5 representatives of the four provinces last mentioned conferred with the Minister of War in Peking and discussed the measure which should be taken against Chekiang in view of the re-entry into Chekiang of Generals Tsang Chih-ping and Yang Hsiachen and their incorporation under the banner of General Lu Yung-hsiang. It is said that the plan adopted by the conference was immediately to mobilize two divisions from Kiangsu, three brigades from Fukien and one brigade from Kiangsi. Other reports from Foochow indicate that General Sun Chuan-fang has ordered General Meng Chao-yueh to re-inforce the troops along the Chekiang border and is concentrating his forces north of Fukien. This is not, however, taken to mean that Gen. Sun intends to invade Chekiang, or that his concentration of troops has any connection with the reported scheme of Marshal Wu Pei-fu to attack that province simultaneously from the south, east and north.

From Hangchow comes a report that there are obstacles in the way of a fusion of the forces of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, who is the Inspector-General over Kiangsi, Anhui and Kiangsu, and those of Marshal Wu and that these are likely to prevent the close co-operation necessary for a successful joint attack.

COURT MARTIAL.

A SAD CASE.

Before a District Court-Martial at Murray Barracks yesterday, a sad case was dealt with in which Staff-Sergeant Arthur Percy Allen, of the Corps of Military Accountants, was charged with having rendered himself unfit for duty and of being drunk on July 28.

Major W. P. A. Hattersley, Smith presided, other members of the Court were: Capt. Swinton and Lieut. J. H. Smith. Capt. E. Hall prosecuted, and Lieut. P. A. Brockman acted as prisoner's friend.

Evidence showed that prisoner was found lying across a table in a drunken state. On previous occasions, it was admitted prisoner had been found in a highly nervous condition.

A written statement was handed in by accused in which he said that the condition, on which the prosecution had based their opinion, was caused through the debilitated and nervous condition he was in. It was an old-standing trouble, caused through war service and considerable worry in early life. Before he joined the Army in 1914 he held two positions with London firms of great responsibility and these had greatly affected his health. He joined the Army in September, 1914, and although offered home service, preferred to see active service with the battalion. He was made corporal in four months and sergeant eleven months later. He was wounded in February, 1916. He was considered unfit for further active service and did work at home in connection with War Savings Certificates, for which he received a letter of thanks from the then Prime Minister, Mr. D. L. Lloyd George. He underwent medical treatment for his nerves at that time. Soon after he arrived in the Colony, he spent five weeks in hospital, during which time his nerves accumulated greatly and since then he had been on a continuous effort to catch up. On the morning of the 28th he took a small quantity of wine. He hoped the Court would consider his position in all its aspects.

S/S. M. Dunnett, R.A.P.C., said accused was a very temperate man, and he had never seen him worse for liquor.

This was corroborated by Staff-Sergeant Pearce.

There were no previous convictions against accused. Sentence will be promulgated in due course.

OPIUM DENS.

TWO MEN FINED.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning Chan Yee, charged with keeping an opium den, was fined \$150. Three months' hard labour in default.

Chan Yee, for the same offence, at the same time, was sentenced to \$150 or three months' hard labour.

PRINCESS MARY.



(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 21.

Princess Mary has given birth to a son.

H.R.H. Princess Mary (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary) (Viscountess Lascelles) is the third child and the only daughter of H.M. King George and Queen Mary. In February 1923, she married Viscount Lascelles, and gave birth to a son a year later. The heir to the House of Lascelles was christened George Henry Hubert.

Princess Mary is 27 years of age. Viscount Lascelles is nearly 42. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood and served with distinction in the Great War, being thrice wounded and receiving the D.S.O. and Croix de Guerre whilst Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He inherited the estate of the late Marquis of Clanricarde, his great-uncle.

MINOR OFFENCES.

DOPE FIENDS AND PETTY THIEF.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, Ching Wun, charged with having in his possession eight tins of raw opium, without a permit on August 21 at First Street, was fined \$150 or two months' hard labour.

Chan Yat, charged with having in his possession five tins of raw opium at Ho On Wharf yesterday, was sentenced to a fine of \$500 or five months' hard labour in default. In Yau-kwong, charged with exporting twenty catties of sulphur without a permit, yesterday, was fined \$3 or six days' hard labour.

Abusive Coolie.

A ricksha coolie charged with demanding more than the legal fare and using abusive language to his passenger at 12.30 this morning at Lyndhurst Terrace, was fined \$5 or must undergo seven days' hard labour.

Chan Cheung, arraigned with being in possession of lottery tickets at 1.20 p.m. yesterday, at Lower Lascar Row, was fined \$25 or two weeks' hard labour in default. Chow Fuk, charged with stealing one wooden table from outside 25, Tai Wo Street, at 4 this morning, was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

SHANTUNG FLOODS.

LARGE AREA RUINED.

Peking, August 15.—The latest information received from Shantung shows that the break in the Grand Canal "dyke" has already flooded over one hundred and fifty villages in the "Hanshen" area, affecting at least sixty thousand people whose crops are totally destroyed.

Two reassuring reports have been received from different parts of the country by the China International Famine Relief Commission.

The first information is from Foochow, and points out that although the damage in the district of "Yuchi" was estimated as amounting to over twelve million dollars, this figure has not yet been verified and may prove to have been exaggerated. Other districts, however, have not yet reported so that the situation still remains uncertain until eye-witnesses' accounts become available. A telegram has also been received from the Commission's representative in Hankow, in which he states that the Yangtze river is steadily falling and has already receded three feet below its highest point this year. It will be remembered that at one time it had flooded the river front of most of the Concessions, and considerable anxiety was felt as to its further progress.

MAJOR ZANINI.

AWAITS NEW MACHINE.

According to a Reuter message from Tientsin, Major Zannini, advance agent, Mr. Murphy, has been instructed to proceed direct to Japan in order to transport a machine to enable the flight to be resumed.

It appears from the message that Zannini is awaiting Major Zannini's return from Japan, and that the flight across the Pacific.

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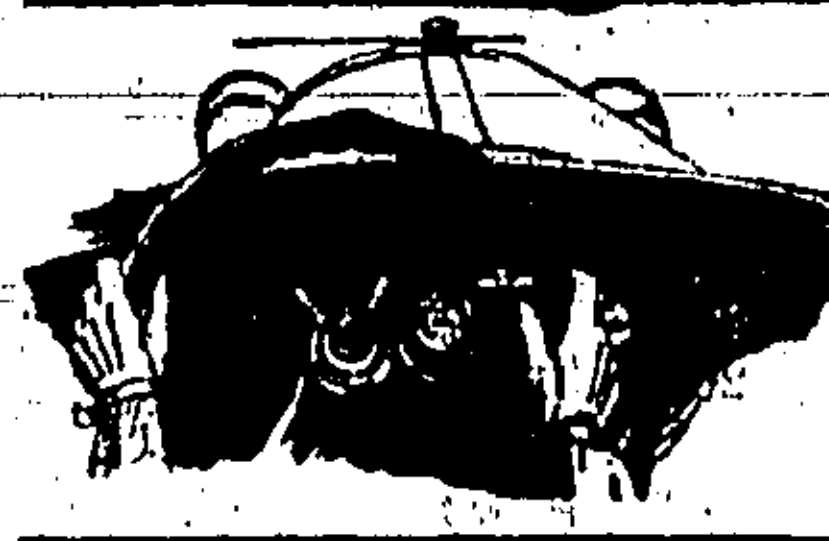
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday there were present:

H.E. the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G.
The Officer Commanding the Troops, Colonel Claude Russell-Brown, D.S.O.
Hon. Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., Attorney-General.
Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, Director of Public Works.
Hon. Mr. A. E. Wood, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. R. H. Bird.
Hon. Mr. R. W. Kotewall.
Hon. Mr. Chau Siu-ki.
Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.
Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E.
Mr. S. B. B. McDermid, Clerk of Councils.

After the Attorney-General had moved the first reading and explained the objects of the Bill to amend the Opium Ordinance of 1923, it was seconded by the Colonial Secretary and passed the first reading.

Supplementary Vote.
The Colonial Secretary: Sir, I beg to report to your Excellency that the Bill intitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million and twenty-eight thousand and thirty-eight Dollars and three Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1923" has been considered by the Finance Committee and the various items were passed without amendment. I beg now to move that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Treasurer having seconded the motion the third reading of the Bill was agreed to and the Bill passed into law accordingly.

The Adjournment.
H.E. the Governor: It is desired to pass the Opium Ordinance early, for reasons into which I need not go at the present moment, and I therefore think we must have another meeting next week. I propose therefore that the Council adjourn till this day week at 2.30.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

Harbour Office Vote.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,250

in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Personal Emoluments.

The Chairman: This sum of \$15,250 is made up chiefly of the following items: Salary of Lieut. Commander Conway Hake, for acting as Harbour Master from January 29 to July 23 at \$225 a year, this being the difference between \$285 and \$780 (\$1,315); and the salary of Lieut. R. Beauchamp, who was lent as Assistant Harbour Master from April 16 to June 30, being the difference between \$700 and \$350 (\$375); and from July 1 to August 14 at \$700 a year (\$1,015). Then we had to provide the salaries of two additional assistant Government marine surveyors from July 1 to December 31 of this year at \$460 a year each. The sum required for this is \$6,900. There are various salaries of clerks, which make up the balance to \$12,137. In addition to that the Government has arranged with the Crown Agents to the Colonies for the loan of an officer to start and maintain an accounts office and get a general office assistant for the Harbour Office at a salary of \$750 a month inclusive. The Harbour Office has to deal with very large sums of money and in order to enable the Harbour Master and his Assistant to devote themselves to their duties in connection with shipping and the Harbour generally it has been found necessary to have some official who will always be in the office to deal with correspondence and accounts. The amount required for his salary from the time he leaves England, this month, until the end of the year, is about \$3,000.

Approved.
Increased Prison Staff.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Prison Department, Other Charges, Clothing and Shoes for Staff.

The Chairman: This sum is necessary owing to the increase in the staff of the Prison Department.

Approved.
Typhoon Moorings.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$120,000 on account of Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Renewal of Moorings, and provisions of New Typhoon Moorings.

The Chairman: This is made up of the cost of chain bought from the Crown Agents (to the amount of \$58,263); then there is a sum which has already been submitted to the Finance Committee for re-arranging the existing buoys (\$4,000); special typhoon moorings have been laid in the harbour at a cost of \$5,000 each. Sixteen sets of moorings have been laid; that makes \$90,000. There is further attention from the Tai-ko

Dockyard for material for special typhoon moorings amounting to \$34,900. It had been intended by the Harbour Master to include this sum in the Estimates for 1925, but the making of the material necessitates the use of the largest machinery in the Tai-ko Dockyard and to ensure that there should be no delay in relaying these moorings he recommended that the work be put in hand at once. A sum of \$34,000 is required now; the total of these items is \$173,163. The total amount of the items for the current year is: Crown Agents, \$58,263; Tai-ko Dockyard, \$61,736.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: Could not the chains be got locally, and save time?

The Chairman: They have already arrived. I don't think there has been any delay. The necessary chain cables were ordered from England on October 20, 1923, and arrived in the Colony on April 11, 1924. The concrete blocks, as I explained at a previous meeting of the Finance Committee take a month to harden, and a month afterwards they will be examined by a diver to see if they are sufficiently embedded to stand the strain of typhoon weather. Chains of the size and weight needed cannot be very readily got in the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: I was only wondering whether there had been any delay through ordering from home.

The Colonial Secretary referred to a minute by Lieut. Commander Hake putting forward the scheme for the special typhoon moorings. It was dated March 25.

Hon. Mr. Bird: Yet the chain was ordered in October last?

The Chairman replied that when the chain was ordered it was intended to have heavy blocks with the usual length of chain, but later Lieut. Commander Hake designed a special type of mooring with a hanging five-ton block, shortening the length of the chain, and no doubt a good many typhoons of chain had been saved by adopting this scheme. He did not think there had been any undue delay.

Approved.

GERMAN AGREEMENT.

REICHSTAG TO DISCUSS RATIFICATION.

(Reuter's Service)

BERLIN, August 21.

Preparatory to to-day's ratification debate the Government has introduced into the Reichstag a Bill assenting to the London protocol authorising the Minister of Finance to float a loan of 800,000,000 gold marks, and empowering the Government to surrender the state railway bonds totalling eleven milliards, also bonds amounting to five milliards secured on industrial taxation.

LACK OF SECURITY.

PARIS, August 21.

Interviewed by the "Revue Hebdomadaire," President Millerand regretted that the London Conference had not touched the very important question of security. He remarked that the naval review at Spithead showed Britain that Mr. MacDonald spouted Britain above all other questions. France must not reduce the strength of her army which at present was her only guarantee and the security of Europe. Referring to the British Government's rejection of the guarantee plan, Mr. Millerand concludes that it is difficult to found any serious hopes in the League of Nations.

As regards Russia Mr. Millerand opined that rapprochement would be futile and dangerous.

SNOWDEN INTERVIEWS.

FRENCH PRESS BITTER.

(Reuter's Service.)

PARIS, August 21.

The interviews with Mr. Philip Snowden, which have been published in the English press, criticising the London Agreement and expressing fears that France may use the Ruhr occupation as a lever to extract commercial advantages from Germany beyond those provided in the Dawes report, have led to indignant comment in the press. "L'Echo de Paris" is of opinion that Mr. Snowden is attempting to dictate how France shall conduct her affairs and demands that Mr. MacDonald formally repudiate Mr. Snowden's imprudent words. "L'Ouvre" thinks that Mr. Snowden shows a narrow comprehension of Britain's true commercial interests which like France's lie in the development of the world's power and the absorption and not restriction of Germany's exports. His policy is unworthy of a socialist. "Le Gaulois" says that the interviews show that the attitude of the British Treasury and the Foreign Office towards France is not changed.

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Approved.

RIDERS' UP.

STAR THEATRE'S NEW PICTURE.

Hongkong as a racing community will enjoy "Riders Up," the new picture showing at the Star Theatre this evening.

"Riders Up" is a romance of the Turf with an unusually appealing story adapted from Gerald Beaumont's famous racing yarn. It relates the adventures of a tout whose widowed mother and sister wait anxiously for him to come home. Always he promises, but never seems to be in a position to keep his word. The dope consistently goes wrong. Finally, chance puts him in possession of information that enables him to make a "killing," and he prepares to keep his oft-broken promise to visit his folks. But fate again intervenes. There comes a complication, and it appears that the visit must be postponed again. But a way is provided, an extremely novel way too. The picture is full of little touches of human emotion and there is some wholesome comedy, as well as a charming love interest. "Riders Up" comes from the Universal studios and the cast is a strong one, among the well-known names included being: Creighton Hale, George Cooper, Robert Brower, Kate Price and Ethel Shannon.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HAPPY VALLEY SUMMER MEETING POSTPONED.

till 30th and 31st instant.
E. D. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "WRAY CASTLE"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 22nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, stowed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1924.

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Popular Prices \$3, \$2, & \$1.

Bookings at Montagu's and The Star.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

Shipments just arrived

Canadian Salmon - 60 cents per lb.

Haddock - 60 " " "

Kippers - 50 " " "

Fillets - 55 " " "

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LADIES'

WRISTLET

WATCHES



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LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

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WICKERSHAM CASE.

ANOTHER REMAND.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, another remand was granted (until August 25) in the case in which an American subject, named David Belknap Wickersham, President of the American Asiatic Company, was charged with publishing a false statement with intent to deceive the members and shareholders of the said Company.

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the case. Mr. N. I. Brewer appeared on behalf of defendant.

Mr. Adolph Dan Shoffer, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Asiatic Company, stated that he had known defendant for 15 or 16 years. Witness first started business in the Far East at Shanghai in 1921 under the name of A. Shoffer & Co., the firm consisting of defendant, Mr. Hooper and witness with a capital of £2,000 each in cash. Business was not successful at Shanghai and wound up. He then came to Canton and opened a firm of the same name. Business was pretty good there. On account of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's troops bombarding the city in the summer of 1922 he came down to Hongkong. As he had not been long in China and was unable to speak Chinese or to solicit orders from Chinese, he realized the necessity of engaging a comprador. The firm then got one named Chan, a security \$5,000, which sum was invested in shares to be redeemed in four or five years.

He had an agent in Hongkong, who invested \$2,000 in shares. Mr. Lai Chau-tan, when he joined, said that he was an expert in fertilizer, sulphur and antimony. Mr. Lai Chau-tan secured an order for 1,000 tons of fertilizer valued at \$2,000, which was not accepted because the customers did not agree to deposit 25 per cent. of the price on the contract or give a letter of credit on a local bank. Mr. Lai Chau-tan did not introduce any further order. Mr. T. H. M. Rohn was admitted into the firm on account of his business ability.

Trip To Siam.

Between August and November, 1923, Mr. D. E. Wickersham went to Siam and the Straits Settlements to view the territory and sell shares. Witness was present, when defendant interviewed the shareholders. He did not pay particular attention to matters which did not concern him. Pink books might have been taken out of Mr. Lai Chau-tan's desk and given to people who called at the office. He first suspected morphine smuggling was going on in the office about June 28. Mr. T. H. M. Rohn returned from Bangkok and came to office about 10.30 a.m. on July 1 and demanded to see the books. On Mr. Hooper's instruction, witness refused to show Mr. Rohn the books. There was no row between them. He reported morphine smuggling to Chief Detective Inspector J. Grant before Mr. Rohn's return to Hongkong.

Witness then went on to describe the search made at his house. He said that it was the most improper search that could be made in a white man's house. Three policemen carried out the search and they looked at everything they found even Mrs. Shoffer's private letters. After the search the house was as if it had been struck by a cyclone. The police after the search went to the office. Lai who was present at the search took an active part, and he suspected that Lai had stolen the \$65 which was missing after the police left. A similar search took place at the office.

After cross examination by Mr. Nihill the case was adjourned till Monday.

MR. BAU ESCAPES.

KIDNAPPERS FOILED.

(Reuter's Service.)

SHANGHAI, August 21.

An attempt was made to kidnap Mr. Y. C. Bau, managing director of the Commercial Press, to-day. As Mr. Bau was leaving his house for his office he was approached by two men who, requesting a three thousand dollar loan, bundled him into a motor car. In the resulting struggle, Mr. Bau was shot in the arm slightly but managed to jump out of the car. The kidnappers got out of the car to secure the victim. Meanwhile, the police arrived on the spot, whereupon the kidnappers ran off. The police got in the car and gave chase. One man escaped and the other committed suicide after killing one of the pursuing Chinese policemen.

ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

FOUNDATION TO MAKE DONATION TO JAPAN.

Tokyo, August 15.—The Rockefeller Foundation this autumn will announce the granting of a sum of \$5,000,000 for the building of an Institute of Hygiene in Tokyo, and an annual subsidy sufficient to keep the Institute in working condition.

This offer was made to the Japanese Government late in June, and was accepted, but an announcement was, by mutual consent, withheld.

The nature of the American offer has not heretofore been known here except to officials directly concerned, and to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Dr. Ernest Carron Faust, exchange professor of the Peking Union Medical College, who arrived in Tokyo this morning, on his way back to the Chinese Capital from the United States, now states that the plan of the foundation, as known to himself and other members of the Rockefeller Institute, is for the building of an Institute of Hygiene in this city, with the co-operation of the Japanese Government.

A SPECIALIST.

Discussing his present plans with "The Japan Times" this morning, Dr. Faust, who has just spent a year as exchange professor at Johns Hopkins University, announces his intention of continuing his survey of China to determine the extent of the invasion of diseases, and means by which they are communicated to man. Dr. Faust is a parasitologist, and will be the only professor on this subject at the P. U. M. C.

In many respects, we are carrying on work that has been going on in Japan," he says. "Conditions we have discovered in researches made in the interior during the past few years are also very similar to that found here. The contracting of certain diseases through eating raw fish, for instance, seems to be just as prevalent in Central China, as in Japan.

DREADED HOOKWORM.

"The Rockefeller Foundation is now focusing its attention to hookworm disease which is so prevalent in China. This disease is contracted from the earth, and is found in countries, such as Japan and China, where the methods of field fertilization are similar. The only reason why the disease is not more widespread in this country, is because Japan is situated farther north than Central and Southern China."

Dr. Faust sees much danger should Japanese continue to use latrine waste as fertilizer without sterilization.

"With regard to bloodfluke, first discovered around Katayama Hill, in Japan, and thought to be most widespread here, Dr. Faust states that the Rockefeller Foundation's researches in China have resulted in the discovery that this disease has infected the whole of the Yangtze Valley. The disease is contracted through the skin in infected water, particularly in rice fields. Bloodfluke is fatal if not medically treated. Fortunately about ninety per cent. of the cases are curable by the use of antimony drops. Still there are easily a hundred thousand deaths a year from this disease alone in China, and conservative estimates place those exposed to the disease at fifty million, according to Dr. Faust.

The Peking Union Medical College is beginning an extensive campaign of cure and prevention in the central and southern districts, and though the advance made thus far is small, the disease is being gradually checked.

WIPING OUT.

The Kala Azar, another disease not much heard of in the Occidental countries, but which is widespread in China, is being steadily wiped out. The disease is believed to have been imported from Arab, and is caused by the entering of minute organic bodies into the spleen. It is particularly rapid among children. The area from Tientsin, west to Peking, Shensi and Shansi, right across to Chinese Turkestan and other Mohammedan countries, is infected.

This disease is also curable by the use of antimony drops.

Dr. Faust will remain in Tokyo for about a week, visiting the various hospitals and medical universities, before leaving for Peking.

INDIAN MONSOON.

A RAINFALL AFFECTING TRADE OF WORLD.

An Indian correspondent has contributed the following article to the commercial supplement of the "Manchester Guardian":

The fact that the prosperity of the year in India is governed by the course of the monsoon is generally recognised. The Indian Budget has been described as a gamble in rain; monsoon reports affect exchange, and the prices of wheat and other foodstuffs, and the annual reports of the various provinces frequently attribute changes in the incidence of crime to a favourable or unfavourable monsoon, as the case may be. The possibility of famine is constantly before the eyes of the Administration, except in unusually favoured areas, and it is not surprising that the weeks preceding the establishment of the monsoon current, and certain critical stages during its prevalence, are periods of watchful anxiety to farmer, merchant, and official.

But famine and scarcity apart, it is literally true that the nature of the rainfall during a comparatively few weeks determines largely not only the degree of prosperity for the ensuing twelve months, but the volume and character of the import and export trade of the country; causing an important repercussion on world prices for wheat, rice, cotton, jute, silver and piece-goods. It is doubtful if any single group of weather phenomena is so world-wide in its effect as the course of monsoon in India.

In considering the effect of rainfall on crop production it is almost invariably the distribution, rather than the total precipitation, which matters. It is possible for a monsoon of average total rainfall badly distributed to lead to results almost, if not quite, as disastrous as a marked deficiency, while certain years stand out as years of high production despite a rainfall well below the average. The south-western monsoon period may be divided into three phases, but in studying the effect of variations from the normal in the various provinces it should be noted that any conclusions arrived at do not apply to Madras, the south of the Hyderabad State, and the extreme south of the Bombay Presidency, for the reason that they are dependent on the north-east monsoon, and secondly, that the effect of the monsoon in the coastal colonies of the Punjab and in Sind is largely modified by the great irrigation systems, from snow-fed rivers, on which their agriculture depends. Nor should Burma or Assam be included, for these conditions differ considerably from the rest of India.

This leaves us with an enormous tract of country including the head of the peninsula and the greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain—comprising most of the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal (and more particularly Western Bengal), the United Provinces, and a large slice of the Punjab. Broadly speaking, this is the most densely populated and the most closely cultivated part of India.

The normal date for the establishment of the monsoon varies with the distance from the seaboard, but may be taken approximately as June 15 to July 5; it may be stated that delay in commencement restricts the sowing of many important crops, and has a definitely prejudicial effect both on area and yield. This is well illustrated by the cotton crop of 1923-24. Under the stimulus of high prices there was a marked tendency to increased sowings, but the relatively late establishment of the monsoon in important tracts not only limited the area sown but led to definitely smaller crops than might have been expected. It is not too much to say that given more favourable rainfall conditions the Indian crop would have been nearer to six million bales than to the five million bales eventually harvested. The growing period for most crops in India is short, and any delay in sowing may have far-reaching consequences.

What has been said of cotton is true of the "summer" food grains which constitute so important a factor in village prosperity, as they are the main sources of human food and fodder for cattle. These are sown somewhat later than cotton, and there is little anxiety in this respect until well on in July, but further delay means a change in crop as well as a reduction in area. To give one example: that exceedingly important food grain, the great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), can rarely be shown in the United Provinces with any hope of success much after the end of July. A seriously delayed monsoon means the partial replacement of this cereal by the smaller millets of lower yield and less value, and a corresponding increase in the consumption of wheat and barley.

It would be easy to elaborate on the point that the sowing of jute and rice need to be sown in good time, and sugar suffers severely if the monsoon is late, but sufficient has been said to emphasise the importance of a timely commencement of the monsoon. Probably the farmer's ideal is an early

and decided start, followed by a definite pause to enable the cultivation of the land to be proceeded with. Throughout the greater part of the plains the May sun has baked the land into a solid concrete, so that the preparation of the seed bed as well as actual sowings have to be carried out in the short interval between the first fall of rain and the tropical downpour of the mid-monsoon period. Hence a favourable local distribution during late July makes all the difference between good and indifferent crops.

Throughout the Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar, and the north of the Central Provinces there is a definite cold-weather season, during which temperate-climate crops are grown, particularly wheat, barley, and grain. The cold weather itself is almost rainless, and these crops though aided by irrigation wherever possible are grown on moisture conserved from the preceding monsoon period by a system of dry farming elaborate in its detail, though simple in respect to the implements employed. The land is divided between fallows intended for October sowings and truly tropical crops, which mature at the end of the monsoon, according to the nature of the soil and local climatic conditions. It follows that the mid-monsoon period is rarely equally favourable for all purposes. Cotton thrives best with an August rainfall well below the average; summer food grains can do with considerably more rain, while rice and sugar cane can hardly receive too much during this period of high temperature and rapid growth. The fallows reserved for wheat and similar crops, particularly if a fortunate "break" has enabled them to be ploughed, will absorb and store large quantities of water. On the whole heavy rain in August is desired, though if accompanied by periods of sunshine it may give cause for anxiety. At any rate, a good fall in August means that tanks and shallow-water wells, which are used for the irrigation of cold-weather crops, will be well supplied. What is essential during this period is that the monsoon shall be strong and well defined. A weak monsoon in August means local excess in rainfall near the coast, and a lack of penetrating power, so that inland districts receive insufficient.

The third period, which culminates in the withdrawal of the monsoon, is undoubtedly the most important to those provinces which grow large areas of food grains. It is the monsoon which ends early and abruptly which causes real anxiety, for then the *Kharif* (or summer) grain crops wither and food and fodder are scarce, while the land reserved for winter crops is lacking in moisture for the preparation of a seed bed. The value in Northern India of three inches of rain in September must amount to millions of pounds. It is monsoons which have ended abruptly at the end of August which have produced the most serious famines. But, again, it is the distribution which matters most. So far as rice and sugar cane are concerned September can hardly be too wet, and a good fall is wanted for the fallows. In the north cotton and most food grains profit by bright weather with occasional showers, and long-continued rain being prejudicial to flowering and fruiting. For cotton, indeed, a dry September is desirable, particularly if August has been a month of heavy rainfall. In the Punjab and United Provinces particularly a wet September often means loss of bolls by shedding and an increase in insect damage, and so stained and waxy cotton. In the Central Provinces, Bihar and Khandesh, where the crop is later, more rain can be tolerated. In the Gujarat division of Bombay, where types of long growth period are produced (Broach, Surat, Dholera), a good rainfall in September is needed.

The final withdrawal of the monsoon normally takes place at the end of September or early October, varying in different tracts. Fortunately, the system of cropping on the whole is well adapted to the average behaviour of the weather. Late rainfall benefits rice and sugar cane, and also the coming winter crops, if not so late or so heavy as to delay sowing; and a late fall of rain has often averted scarcity by permitting an enhanced area to be sown with winter crops. For cotton in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Bihar, and the Khandesh division of Bombay it is an unmitigated nuisance, causing loss of crop and depreciation in grade. It will be seen that, broadly speaking, cotton does best in years of light rainfall, but one important qualification must be made: dry seasons mean good production and good "class," but are apt to be associated with short or harsh staple.

There is an immense field of work still in the study of the effect of climatic conditions on crop production. The vagaries of the monsoon explain why the Indian cultivator has so strong a predilection for their second summer the "Harvest."

Nothing and hot weather make their second summer a trying time for little ones. Summer disorder of stomach and bowels and infants' cholera may be quickly controlled and safely relieved by Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. Easy to take in a little sweetened water. Always relieved. For sale everywhere.

ANGLO-SOVIET PACTS.

MODELS FOR FUTURE.

(Reuter's Service.)

MOSCOW, August 21.

In plenary session at Moscow the Soviet government unanimously decided to thank the delegation to London for its efforts in regard to the Anglo-Soviet agreement, and instructing the government never to agree to terms which will place a new burden of taxation on the workers of Soviet Russia.

M. Rakovsky, in a speech, contended that the agreement did not infringe the laws of the Soviet in regard to nationalisation and the annulment of debts, while Soviet Russia will only pay claims, which are recognised as advantageous to itself or for which social justice demands compensation. He predicted the ratification of the treaty because otherwise property owners and bondholders would get nothing.

M. Chicherin who was greeted by the whole audience rising and shouting "long live our red diplomacy," described the treaty as the basis of future relations with other foreign countries. It would help to consolidate the international situation of the Soviet whilst affirming the principles of the Bolshevik revolution. Mrs. Susan Lawrence was given an ovation and greeted to Moscow by the Soviet in behalf of British labour. She said that the agreement was welcomed enthusiastically and urged the two peoples to work closely together.

quick-growing hardy crops, and why he grows such a great variety on his small holding, for this practically constitutes his only method of insurance.

To generalise about a country the size of India is dangerous in the extreme, but within the limits already mentioned it may be permissible to say that an early commencement of the monsoon is a factor favourable to high exports; and therefore to a high purchasing power, and to a large cotton crop, but may be nullified by an early withdrawal. Good rainfall during the mid-monsoon period is a favourable sign as regards general prosperity; but if too persistent cotton and some other crops may suffer. A very early withdrawal is a disaster: cotton will suffer least, but the production of both summer and winter food grains and oilseeds will be adversely affected; prices will rise, and exports of wheat, etc., diminish. After about September 20 the effect of rainfall is so local in importance that gains and losses are likely to balance, unless the preceding fortnight has been abnormal. Rain after this date is a disadvantage to cotton in Northern India.

On important qualification should be added. The Indian staple cottons are produced largely outside the tract described here in most detail. Punjab American (250,000 bales), it is true, is produced in the tract affected by the south-west monsoon, but in canal colonies, where the rainfall is light and relatively unimportant; Surat, Broach, and Dholera cottons are all late types grown in the Gujarat division of Bombay under conditions more typically tropical, and mature some three months after the close of the monsoon. The Madras cottons, as already stated, depend on the course of the north-east monsoon, which also affects the production of the "Southern" type of cotton in Bombay.

The indications for the current monsoon are that it is somewhat late in starting, but is expected to be satisfactory in strength and volume, so that there is every reason to hope for a year of normal prosperity. The facts set out briefly here may render more intelligible the weekly telegraphic summaries of Indian rainfall conditions.

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—DRY DOCK—

Length 175 Feet.
Length of Blocks 75 Feet.
Depth of Centre of Gravity 24 Feet.
M.T. (W.P.M.T.) 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Electric Cranes at Sea Wall, Capable of lifting 100 Tons at 75 Feet Radius.

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A. M. Fernandez, the John D. Rockefeller of Peru, who was recently in the United States with his wife and son. He is reputed to be the richest man in South America.



A new picture of the heavyweight champion of the world. He will soon be seen on the screen in "Fight and Win."



Prof. Luigi Federzoni, former Minister of the Colonies, who has been appointed Minister of Internal Affairs, to succeed the resigned Aldo Fini, right hand man of Mussolini, and now under probe as being an instigator in the murder of Deputy Matteotti.

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NOTICE TO THOSE WHOSE MARRIAGES SHORTLY TAKE PLACE

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ROBERTSON'S J. R. D.

YELLOW LABEL SCOTCH WHISKY
DONNELLY & WHYTE,

Queen's Building. Tel. Central 636.



Photo by Central News.

Block by Nam Sun.

There were several attractive events at Countess Beatty's "At Home," at Hanover Lodge, in aid of the Waifs and Strays Society. Photograph shows three clever little ladies (pupils of Miss Vacani) giving a dancing display.



Dr. C. Everett Field, well known cancer specialist, who claims that he is ready to stand by his expulsion from the American Medical Association for his support of Dr. Wm. F. Koch, who is said to have an absolute cure of cancer, which he is keeping secret. Dr. Koch has already been expelled from the membership for not divulging the supposed cure.



Dr. Llewellyn Barker, professor of clinical medicine, who attracted wide attention recently with his address on mental diseases. Referring to the crime records of Nathan Leopold, Jr., and Richard A. Loeb, confessed slayers of Robert Frank in Chicago, Dr. Barker drew a startling picture of the mental health situation in the United States and pleaded for an awakening of the public mind to that situation.



Professor Elwood Mead, the world's foremost colonization expert, who recently returned from a survey of the Jewish settlements in Palestine, undertaken at the invitation of the World Zionist Organization. Professor Mead, in his report, said that Palestine was destined to become the California of Asia, as a result of Jewish immigration, which is supported largely through the Palestine Foundation Fund.

OTARD BRANDY

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AUSTRALIA & CHINA

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Yong Cotton Mills, Ltd.	T 107 b.	n. 101
Kung Yik		
Leau Kung Mows.		
Oriental	T 31 n.	n. 390
Shanghai Cotton	T 57 n. New #32 n.	b. 57 New #32 b.
Yangtzeopos. ....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.		
Cement	\$101 b. New 51 b.	n. 10-1/2 New 5.50 b.
Cements "Combined"	\$ 26-1/2 b.	n. 23.80 252 sa.
China-Borneo .....	.....	.....
China Lights (Old)	\$ 16 b.	b. 16
do (New)	\$ 10 b.	n. New 10-1/2 b.
China Providents	\$102 n. New 5 b.	b. & n. 18 New 5.50 sa. 5.
D. & N.	\$ 32 b. 25 1/2 sa.	b. 32 1/2
H.K. Electricity	\$ 40 b.	b. 40 1/2
Macao do	\$ 38 n.	.....
Hongkong and Canton Ices .....	.....	n. 51
Hongkong Rope	20 n. New 7 n.	n. 20 New 7 n.
Hongkong Tramways	\$ 42 b. & sa.	n. 42
Peak Tramways (Old)	\$ 19-1/2 b.	b. 19 1/2
do (New)	\$ 4-1/2 b.	b. 4 1/2
Steam Laundries .....	\$ ..	.....
P. K. Steel Foundry .....	.....	.....
Water-boats	\$ 184 n.	n. 184
Watson	\$ 161 b.	n. 161 1/2
Boree Combined .....	.....	n. 25 1/2
Providents Bonus Shares .....	.....	b. 25 1/2
Wm. Powells	\$ 15 n.	.....
Lane Crawfords	\$18 b.	sa. 17.50
Canton Ices	\$ 84 n.	.....
H.K. Construction	\$ 84 1/2 sa.	n. 84
Nanyang Tobacco .....	.....	.....
Sincere	\$ 124 b.	b. 12.50
Macintosh	\$ 23-1/2 n.	.....
H.K. Realty	\$ 2-1/2 n.	b. 2
H.K. Taxis	\$ 42 n.	n. 440
Der Aving, fully paid	\$ 10 n.	n. 10

1990

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland:

Signal Station Post 1774

Mc Fisher	1734
Mountain Lodge	1728
Que Sylla	1725
Peak Hotel	1808
Tuloke Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Brown Rd. (Altitude)	898
MAINLAND.	
Taimochin	8124
Kovlon Peak	1971
Elon Rock	1848
Shatin Pass	1000
Osborn Pass	780
O. W. Peak	794

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BOOK BINDING
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8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1924.

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Mandate of the Republic of China
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Ten minutes.....	10 "
Half hour.....	15 "
One hour.....	20 "
Every subsequent hour.....	25 "

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For 5 or 6 drivers the fare is double or as stated.

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THE HALL

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Pan Yick Che, Land & Estate Agents, Tel. Central 911-1947, 25, Queen's Road Central.

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WEATHER REPORT.

August 22d, 11h. 55m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—Typhoon, of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 14° N. Long. 126° E., moving W.N.W. August 22d, 12h. 02m.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Hakodate, Tokyo and Manila; it has increased moderately over southern Japan, and slightly elsewhere. A weak anticyclonic area is situated between the Loochoos and the Bonins; depressions are situated in the Sea of Japan and over S.W. China, and a typhoon has formed in Lat. 14° N. and Long. 126° E., moving W.N.W. Recd. 22d, 11h. 32m. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., to-day, 1.50 inch. Total since January 1st, 81.35 inches, against an average of 62.43 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on August 23, 1924. 1.—Formosa Channel, S. winds, moderate; fair. 2.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, S. winds, moderate; fair. 3.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, S. winds, moderate; fair. 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, S. winds, moderate; fair.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 22, 1924.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Wind Remarks.
Wai Wo Peak	6	29.73	79	85	SW	1	
Yamdro	3	29.73	79	85	SW	1	
Kemuro	3	29.73	79	85	SW	1	
Yokoto	3	29.73	79	85	SW	1	
Yokoto	3	29.73	79	85	SW	1	
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